of Ireland, possibly due, he thinks, to immigration of English and Scotch artisans to the great shipyards and other industries of the North, bringing with them their own family and racial characteristics.

SUMMARY.

(1) Urinary calculi are varying mixtures of crystalloids and colloids.

(2) The chief factors involved in their formation are :—

(a) Altered or perverted metabolism.

(b) Defective oxidation.

(c) Alterations in the reaction of the urine.

(3) Calcium oxalate calculi are more frequent than is often stated.

(4) The relations between colloids and crystalloids—*i.e.*, physico-chemical factors—are of prime importance in the ætiology of urinary concretions.

(5) The known geographical distribution of urinary calculi throughout the world lends little support to alleged geological or telluric causes.

(6) Bacterial infection is, probably, a potent factor, and operates both in the kidney and the bladder, and may occur either as a primary or a secondary factor.

ART. XXI.—*An Account of the Irish Medical Periodicals.*

No. III. *The Transactions of the Association of the Fellows and Licentiates of the King and Queen's College of Physicians.* By T. PERCY C. KIRKPATRICK, M.D., M.R.I.A.; Fellow and Registrar of the Royal College of Physicians of Ireland.

ONE of the results of the activity of medical study and teaching in Dublin at the beginning of the last century was the formation of various medical clubs and societies. Many of these passed away after a short life, leaving little but their names and examples behind them. On May 2nd, 1801, the Board of Trinity College granted permission to a medical society to meet in the college (1). This society,

which consisted of students and qualified men, had a short life, for its meetings were discontinued by order of the Board before 1808. "To guard against the introduction of any political and metaphysical discussions, which had proved detrimental to another society in the same place, the Board of the College judged it expedient to limit the admission of members to such as were, or had been, members of the University, and over whom, of course, it could exercise a discretionary power. These members were of too fluctuating a description to give permanent support to the institution" (2). An interesting address delivered to this society by its Vice-President, John Murray, on May 3rd, 1803, is printed in the *Dublin Medical and Physical Essays* (2). The minute book of the society was in the possession of Doctor William Harty in 1808, but it has since disappeared, and we have not been able to trace any other record of the work of its members.

Sir William Wilde (3) tells us that a Medico-Chirurgical Society held meetings in the old premises of the College of Surgeons in Mercer's Street prior to 1805, but no record of its proceedings is known to exist. In 1814 a society of Medical Students was permitted by the Board to meet in 22 Trinity College. Eight years later, however, this permission was withdrawn, and the society languished shortly after (4). The leading spirit in this society was James Macartney, the celebrated Professor of Anatomy in the School of Physic.

On October 23rd, 1813, Doctor William Brooke called together the Licentiates of the King and Queen's College of Physicians to a meeting at his house (5). At this meeting the Licentiates formed themselves into a society to discuss and watch over their corporate interests, and appointed delegates, to meet delegates of the College of Physicians, for the purpose of considering various questions relating to their respective privileges and liabilities. The delegates thus nominated submitted a report to the College of Physicians, "respecting certain regulations relating to consultations, &c." (6), but after full discussion

the report was rejected by the College. The whole matter was again brought before the Licentiates at a meeting held on May 6th, 1815, when it was decided to circulate the report among all the members of their body. On March 16th, 1816, the Licentiates directed their President, Doctor Brooke, to bring the matter again before the President of the College, and to request the co-operation of the College in establishing a "Physicians' Hall" as a meeting place for a society consisting of all the members of the College. This proposal was submitted to the College on April 6th, 1816, and the President and Fellows adopted a resolution expressing a general approval of the scheme, and recommending it to the favourable consideration of all connected with the College.

On receiving this reply the Licentiates appear to have considered that all difficulties were overcome, and they sent a request that the College should summon a meeting of all the Fellows and Licentiates, in order that a representative committee might be elected to carry out the details. At their meeting on June 10th, 1816, however, the President and Fellows decided that "it was by no means the wish of the College to give its sanction to the erecting of a College Hall by the different description of the members of the College at large, but merely to express the willingness of the Fellows of the King and Queen's College of Physicians as individuals to assist in establishing a place for the more intimate association of the different description of licensed practitioners of physic in Dublin by fitting up a common library and reading room by voluntary subscription" (7). This decision was communicated to the Licentiates at their meeting on June 19th, 1816, and "after a very deliberate and cool consideration of this document Doctor Edward Percival moved that the following resolution be adopted, which motion being seconded by Doctor Macabe, was put by the Chairman and unanimously carried. Resolved:—That, as the communication of the President of the King and Queen's College of Physicians bearing date the 11th of June, 1816, and laid before us this day conveys the ultimate determination of the College of Physicians

not to interfere in their capacity of a Chartered Corporation, and as a Body, in no respect whatever, to sanction the establishment of a Library or Reading Room, for the purpose of more intimately associating the members of the College—yet highly approving of the plan as proposed by us, and warmly recommending its adoption and the effectuating of the same by the individual co-operation of all the members of the College, Fellows, Hon. Fellows and Licentiates, We the Licentiates this day assembled have resolved upon forming an association to be called the *Association of the Members of the King and Queen's College of Physicians in Ireland*, and do therefore authorise our Chairman, Doctor Brooke, to communicate the same to each member of said College, and to convene a meeting of said members, at his house on Wednesday the 3rd of July, 1816, at 3 o'clock p.m., for the purpose of electing officers and doing such other matters as may appear necessary to the immediate establishment of the association" (8).

The Association formed in pursuance of the above resolution met at Doctor Brooke's house on the appointed day, twenty-nine members of the College being in attendance. Doctor Brooke was unanimously elected President of the Association, and he nominated as his Vice-Presidents Doctor Alexander Jackson and Doctor William Stoker, and as Secretary Doctor James Clarke. It was decided that the twenty-nine members of the College present, together with all other members who intimated their wish to join before August 10th, should be considered original members of the Association. Further, every Fellow, Hon. Fellow or Licentiate of the College "in future shall enjoy the privilege of becoming a member of the Association without ballot for one month from the day of his being admitted to the College and no longer." A committee, consisting of the President, the Vice-Presidents, the Secretary, Dr. Edward Percival, Doctor Labatt and Doctor Grattan, was appointed, and the first Monday in May was fixed for the annual election of officers.

Thus was constituted the Association of Fellows and

Licentiates of the King and Queen's College of Physicians in Ireland, which continued its active existence as the chief medical society in Dublin till the end of the Session 1863-1864. The Association was then disbanded, but was reconstituted at the beginning of the next Session as the Medical Society of the College of Physicians (9). The new Society held its inaugural meeting in the new buildings of the College on December 21st, 1864, under the presidency of Doctor Thomas Edward Beatty, the President of the College. This new Society prospered for nineteen years till in December, 1882, it amalgamated with the other medical Societies of Dublin to form the Academy of Medicine in Ireland.

The Association of Fellows and Licentiates undoubtedly owed its existence to the energy and activities of its first President, Doctor William Brooke. It was at his house that the Licentiates met. It was through him that they communicated with the College of Physicians, and it was by him that the minutes of their meetings were kept. He was nominated the first President of the Association, and was re-elected to that office at the first annual meeting in May, 1817. Subsequently he acted as Treasurer to the Association, and was again elected President for the year on the 1st of November, 1827. It was he who probably supervised the issue of the "Transactions" till his death in 1829.

William Brooke, the son of the Rev. William Brooke, Rector of Granard, was born at Granard in 1769. He studied medicine in Edinburgh, and graduated M.D. in the University there in June, 1789, reading a thesis "*De Rheumatismo Acuto.*" Two years later he graduated in Arts in the University of Dublin, and on May 27th, 1793, was admitted a Licentiate of the King and Queen's College of Physicians. In the summer of 1824 the University of Dublin granted him, *Honoris Causâ*, the degree of M.D., and on St. Luke's Day of that year he was elected a Fellow of the College of Physicians. Promotion in the College was more rapid then than it is now, and on Feb-

ruary 20th, 1826, Brooke was elected President of the College for the remainder of the year, being re-elected for the following year on St. Luke's Day. For many years Brooke lived in North Cumberland Street, and for some time he lectured in Medicine at the Jervis Street Hospital School. He died June 28th, 1829, and was buried in St. Thomas's Church, where a monument was erected to his memory "as a mark of the high esteem he was held in by the Association."

During the time that Brooke was connected with the Association five volumes of "Transactions" were published, the first appearing in 1817, and the fifth in 1828. After his death a new series was started, of which, however, only one volume was published, which appeared in 1830. The Association was never very large, the Session of 1827-1828 opening with only forty-five ordinary members on the roll of the society. It may well have been felt that the publication of the "Transactions" was more than the funds of the Association could bear, and when on March 1st, 1832, the *Dublin Journal of Medical and Chemical Science* appeared, advantage was gladly taken of that journal for the publication of the papers read before the Association.

One thing that seems to have militated greatly against the success of the Association was the want of a suitable meeting place. The scheme for the foundation of a Physicians' Hall had fallen through completely, and for some years, at all events, the meetings had to be held "in the back room of a bookseller's shop in College Green" (10). To meet the social wants of the Association several members formed themselves into a dining club, the first meeting of which was held in December, 1830, "in the small supper room of the Rotunda." This club, as first constituted, consisted of sixteen members, with Doctor J. Breen as President. Every member of the Association was eligible for election by ballot, and the members were to dine together "on the first Tuesday in each month for six months, commencing each year on the

first Tuesday in November." Each dinner was to cost "three shillings and sixpence and no more." It was further resolved "that the expence of the dinner and wine is calculated to average six shillings, but that, on no account shall it ever exceed seven shillings." Dinner was to be on the table at six o'clock by the President's watch, and any member who arrived after grace was said was to be fined six pence, the fines to be the perquisites of the cook. The club continued to meet regularly for ten years, the last meeting recorded in its minute book, now preserved in the Library of the Royal College of Physicians, was held on January 7th, 1840, in Sackville Street, Doctor John Crampton in the chair, and supported by seven other members.

Like the *Dublin Hospital Reports*, *The Transactions* of the Association of Physicians contain much valuable work by Physicians of the Dublin School in the early part of the last century. The papers published are much more distinctly medical than those in the *Hospital Reports*, and they record mainly the work of Dublin medical men as distinguished from country practitioners. Speaking of these papers in 1864, Doctor Thomas Edward Beatty says:—"Many of them have formed the foundation of works of magnitude and repute, and several of them contained the germs of doctrines that have since been universally adopted" (11).

Appended is a bibliographical note of the six volumes and an author index of the papers contained in them. For the preparation of the index I am indebted to Mr. R. J. Phelps, Librarian of the Royal College of Physicians of Ireland.

Transactions of the Association of Fellows and Licentiates of the King and Queen's College of Physicians in Ireland.

Volume I. Dublin: Printed at the Hibernia Press Office; for John Cumming, 16 Lower Ormond Quay; and Longman, Hurst, Rees, Orme, and Browne, London. 1817.

8vo. Pp. xiv, li, li, 2, Pp. 505, li. 2, 1 Coloured Plate (Holbrooke, Sculpt., Anglesea St.).

Volume II. *Ibid.* 1818.

8vo. Pp. viii + 602, 11 folding tables.

Volume III. *Ibid.* 1820.

8vo. Pp. x + 520.

Volume IV. Dublin : J. Cumming, Lower Ormond Quay ; and Longman, Hurst, Rees, Orme and Brown, London. 1824.

8vo. Pp. xvi + 452 & iii. III Plates.

(Printed at the Hibernia Press Office, No. 1 Temple Lane.)

Volume V. *Ibid.* 1828.

8vo. Pp. xx + 576 & 1 Coloured Plate, drawn by J. Cooney and printed by Holbrooke and Son.

(Printed by R. Graisberry.)

New Series.

Dublin Medical Transactions: A Series of Papers by Members of the Association of Fellows and Licentiates of the King and Queen's College of Physicians in Ireland. Dublin : James Marshall Leckie. MDCCCXXX.

8vo. Pp. viii + 383, and L. 1. III. Plates, by Kirkwood, Crow Street.

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- (1) History of the School of Physic. By T. P. C. Kirkpatrick. —P. 331.
- (2) The Dublin Medical and Physical Essays. Vol II. P 66.
- (3) Dublin Quarterly Journal of Medical Science. Vol. I. 1846. P. xxxv.
- (4) History of the School of Physic. P. 331.
- (5) Minute Book of the Society of Licentiates preserved in the Library of the Royal College of Physicians.
- (6) Journal of the King and Queen's College of Physicians. Vol. V. . 359.
- (7) *Ibid.* P. 398.
- (8) Minutes of Licentiates.
- (9) Medical Press. December 28, 1864.
- (10) *Ibid.*
- (11) *Ibid.*

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Barker (Francis). Medical report of the Fever Hospital, Cork Street, Dublin, containing an account of the progress of the present epidemic (1817-1818.) II. Pp. 512-602.

— Observations on the medicinal and chemical properties of Sulphate of Quina. IV. Pp. 261-272.

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— A case of Cancer of the Uterus and adjacent parts. N. S. I. Pp. 113-117.

— Letter on "Observations on a species of premature Labour." IV. Pp. 31-36.

— Observations on the use of Instruments in cases of difficult and protracted Labour. N. S. I. Pp. 41-63.

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- Report of the Fever lately (1822) prevalent in Galway and the West of Ireland. IV. Pp. 408-438.
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- A pathological inquiry into the nature of Hydrocephalus. V. Pp. 350-467.
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